**Transcript**

August 20, 2024, 9:51PM

 **Joy L. Goodwin** 0:45  
No.  
You know.

 **Sarah Reynolds** 2:13  
Yeah.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 2:53  
Hi, Joe.

 **Sarah Reynolds** 2:54  
So.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 2:57  
Hi, Sarah.

 **Joy L. Goodwin** 3:00  
Hello.

 **Sarah Reynolds** 4:33  
Yeah.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 5:23  
Good afternoon.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 5:26  
Hi, Jennifer.  
Hi, ginger.  
Hi, Derek.

 **Patterson Derrick C** 6:34  
Well.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 8:28  
Hi, Janet.  
High.  
Paula 100 see.

 **Soles, Paola** 8:35  
Hello.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 8:37  
It's 3:00.  
O'clock, we're going to go ahead and get started.  
Hello. Welcome everyone.  
My name is Alana Heine.  
Welcome to the 2420 Work Group, and I would like to welcome you all to our meeting when we're going to be looking at and sorting through options that you all were kind enough to share and use your brain power to form and hopefully everybody's had a chance to look at those by now when it remind you that this is a public meeting and the ground rules are that we're recording, there is a frequently asked questions link that Cindy will put in the chat that links to all of the work that we've done so far.  
Umm, the people who can speak and post in the chat in this meeting are the House Bill 2420 work Group appointed members and today what we're going to do is to review the agenda, to look at the options that you all proposed and to store start sorting through those reminding everybody that the equitable fees and equitable access for the vital record system is what we are charged with paying attention to.  
Any questions about the agenda, then we'll do a quick round of introductions and get started.  
Good.  
OK, let's start with the with the the uh end of the alphabet.  
That means we'll ask for introductions from Jennifer, Paula and Sarah. Jennifer.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 10:21  
Hello.  
Good afternoon everyone.  
I'm Jennifer Woodward.  
I'm the state registrar for the Center for Health Statistics.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 10:27  
Paul.  
So then Sarah, then Derek.

 **Soles, Paola** 10:31  
Hello I'm powerless.  
Awesome.  
Well, for Clackamas office supervisor.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 10:38  
Sarah, then Derek.

 **Sarah Reynolds** 10:40  
Hi, Sarah Reynolds with Macy and son Funeral Home in Mcminnville.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 10:46  
Thank you, Derek.  
Then Joy, then Janet.

 **Patterson Derrick C** 10:50  
Derek Patterson, liaison to the counties for the state Voter records office.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 10:56  
Joy, then Janet, then Hoyle.

 **Joy L. Goodwin** 10:59  
Joy Goodwin, I am the county register for Douglas County.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 11:08  
Jane, what then hail?  
Are you here, Janet?  
Maybe I don't know.  
I can come back to you, Jeanette.  
We can't hear you.  
Hi, Elden, Jennifer.  
Then Lucy.

 **Janet Fredrickson** 11:25  
Can you hear me now?

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 11:26  
Oh yes, I can hear you now.

 **Janet Fredrickson** 11:27  
No.  
All my Wi-Fi is so bad now.  
Everybody's like in slow motion.  
Oops, sorry.  
Can you hear me?

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 11:39  
Yes, I can hear you.

 **Janet Fredrickson** 11:40  
Yes, all right.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 11:40  
Do you want introduce yourself?

 **Janet Fredrickson** 11:41  
Now I can't hear you guys, this is nuts.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 11:44  
OK, I'll come.

 **Janet Fredrickson** 11:45  
I'm gonna go and come back in.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 11:47  
OK.  
Hi Elle.  
Then Ginger, then Lucy.

 **Jael Barron Garcia** 11:52  
Hi everybody.  
My name's Kyle Burger Garcia and a deputy registrar at Malheur County Health department.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 12:01  
Thanks ginger.

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 12:02  
Good afternoon.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 12:02  
Then Lucy go ahead. Good.

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 12:04  
Oh, sorry, didn't mean to Taco Bell.  
Umm, this is ginger Sorolla from Jackson County, Vital Records lead deputy registrar.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 12:15  
Thank you. Loose.

 **Gibson Lucyann S** 12:16  
I'm Lucy Gibbs.  
Sorry, Lana.  
I'm Lucy Gibson with Oregon Department of Human Services, child Welfare for District 4, and I'm a federal revenue specialist.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 12:19  
No.  
Thanks, Lucy.  
And then Stacy?

 **Clark Stacy** 12:33  
Well, good afternoon.  
Stacy Clark, chief of staff to Representative Owens, who introduced the bill for this work group.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 12:40  
Thank you, Stacy.  
Did I miss anybody?

 **Peterson, Halle L** 12:48  
I am a repeat offender.  
My name is Shawna Peterson, not Halle Peterson.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 12:55  
Thanks.

 **Peterson, Halle L** 12:55  
I am an attorney in private practice.  
He does estate planning and estate administration in Malheur County, Oregon.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 13:04  
Thanks Shauna.  
And we can see if.  
Janet, are you back?

 **Janet Fredrickson** 13:15  
I can hear you.  
Can you hear me, Azar?

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 13:17  
Yes.

 **Janet Fredrickson** 13:21  
I just have to make a an entrance.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 13:21  
Do you wanna?

 **Janet Fredrickson** 13:24  
You know, what can I say?  
I I'm Janet frederickson.  
I'm the supervisor here for vital records, environmental health and office for Josephine County.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 13:36  
Thank you, Virginia.  
Virginia, you put it in the chat.  
Virginia Lopez, Harney County Health Department deputy register. Audio issues.  
Right.  
Thank you.  
That's that's been going around.  
Thank you everyone for introducing yourself what we wanna do today is to take a look at the options that were presented and that we mailed out to you all.  
We compiled them, took everybody's options that were suggested, put them into one document, and we're gonna go through them and I'm going to be asking you to help talk about the things that you liked and also if you have any questions, there will be homework again because it's a, it's a.  
It's a lot to get through in an hour's meeting, so we will be asking you also to comment in writing between now and the next meeting.  
So let's see.  
Let's start sharing the document.  
Cynthia, you able to share it?  
Umm.  
I might have lost Cindy.  
Umm.  
Cindy, can you hear me?  
Nope, I have lost that.  
James, do you have the document?  
Are you able to share it?  
Oh, here it is. OK.

 **Kracker James** 15:23  
Yes, I'll I'll post a link or I will post the document.

 **Cyndy Kagan (she/her)** 15:25  
Actually, can you hear me?

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 15:27  
I I couldn't hear you, but I can now.  
And and.

 **Cyndy Kagan (she/her)** 15:30  
Hmm.  
And it doesn't show that I'm sharing the cab.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 15:35  
It it shows it shows now that you're sharing it.

 **Cyndy Kagan (she/her)** 15:39  
Oh, OK.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 15:41  
And James is also putting a link to the document in the chat.

 **Cyndy Kagan (she/her)** 15:44  
OK.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 15:46  
Thank you.  
Technology is our friend, OK, so.

 **Cyndy Kagan (she/her)** 15:50  
OK, I'm gonna go back on the right.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 15:54  
Cindy, can you Scroll down to so the these are all of the options that everybody sent us collated into some packages of options.  
What I wanna do, go through them today is read through them.  
I'm hear what you like.  
This is from for the work group members.  
You can either unmute and say what you liked about each one, or you can copy and paste into the chat the things that you liked.  
And as I noted before, we'll get through as much of the document as we can with the goal toward answering questions, and then we will also be asking you for feedback on this document between now and our next meeting.  
Cindy, if you'd scroll to the comprehensive.  
Hi, Jennifer.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 16:43  
Yeah.  
So thank you, Alan.  
I just.  
Yeah, I need to get clarification on the the organization, because there's the 46 pages here.  
So.  
So what do is it organized in the sense of?  
You know you have a, you know, 1/2 and three of those options.  
Could you kind of explain how this is organized?  
Cause it's it seems like there's are they organized in different options or yeah.  
If you could just get enlighten me because I have looked at it but I I've see a lot of repeat but I just didn't know if you know if you're, if if we're focusing on A1 big one big two big three or within each one.  
So that would be helpful. Thanks.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 17:29  
Sure.  
Thank you.  
So the way that the homework was organized and the way that this feedback to you all is organized is based on the the needs that you all identified for their vital records system.  
So and the the options are in response to those identified needs.  
So what's on the screen now?  
Comprehensive set a.  
These are a set of options and everything in under this number one are options addressing easy equitable access for the public.  
That's straightforward and uncomplicated, since that was one of the needs that the work group identified.  
So we're gonna be going through and looking at these to identify the things that you like or the things that you have questions about the set of options when we get the comprehensive set B.  
It's a different person's take on what are ways to address these same needs.  
All of the options address the needs that the work group identified, and at the end.  
What makes it such a long document is the appendix lists everybody's responses to all the questions verbatim, so the top part of the of the document is looking at kind of some specific options in each of the areas, and then the appendix.  
We wanted everybody to have a verbatim some representation of what everybody sent in so everybody could see all of what they sent in as represented so.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 19:04  
OK, So what?  
So what is then the coalition?  
The collation of options.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 19:11  
Umm so for example, in the there were two kind of responses that had that were really substantive and had a lot of detail in them.  
So we broke those out as separate options and then the third set of options is all of the work group members.  
We merged all of their options by.  
Response to the needs that were identified.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 19:39  
OK, so the does the collation of options incorporate all the the ideas from the comprehensive options?  
That's where I'm a little confused cause.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 19:49  
The comprehensive options that were the the really detailed options that were delineated are separate because they were so dense and we couldn't pull them apart and keep their meaning their meaningfulness.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 19:56  
Hmm, OK.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 20:04  
So the comprehensive options we pulled out to look at first and then the collated options that include all of the insights from all of the work group members and the submissions of all of the homework are all put into one document.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 20:20  
OK.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 20:20  
So there's there's two.  
There's this making sense.  
There's two separate there's two separate, larger pieces, and then the third piece is collated.  
Everybody's ideas, and then the appendix is the verbatim of what everybody sent in for the homework.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 20:37  
OK, so but but but a lot of what's in the comprehensive sections are also incorporated in the collation sections.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 20:45  
The part that's in the comprehensive the part that's, umm the code, the collated part is all of the responses from work group members except for the two substantial options that were sent.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 20:53  
OK.  
Mm-hmm.  
Ohh so the collation is not a collate.  
It's OK.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 21:06  
Right.  
Because we didn't, we didn't.  
We weren't able to break apart the option A and option B.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 21:11  
Umm.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 21:13  
They were so the responses were so interdependent we couldn't pull apart those responses to put them in the separate sections.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 21:21  
OK.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 21:23  
Right.  
OK. So.  
Uh, are we at the number one?  
Yeah, let's look at the comprehensive.  
OK, so I wanna make sure that that landed for everybody, that it makes sense.  
What we're looking at, so this is the first comprehensive set of options, they'll be comprehensive, set a comprehensive set B and then after that will be the collation of all of the options together from everybody in the work group except for A&B, which we pulled out separately because we couldn't figure out a way to break them apart and have them still make sense.  
OK.  
Other questions about how the document.  
Thank you for that question.  
Other questions about how the documents organized.  
And then again, the appendix has everybody's responses verbatim.  
OK.  
So let's start looking at.  
The document upload is hanging and may not be complete.  
Thanks James for noting that and also everybody's received a copy of this document a week ago.  
It was emailed to all the work group members, so if you can't get it from the from the link in the chat, you should be able to have it in your own email.  
OK, so this is the need identified is the.  
Easy equitable access for the public.  
That's straightforward and uncomplicated.  
So in this first set 1A an option is preparing disseminate communication on how vital records that is customer focused.  
The primary means of communication is via the web.  
The website needs to be clear and designed with the customer or public perspective.  
Gather input from customers in the public on the website.  
If possible, information needs to be available in different languages and following ADA standards determine if having a Facebook page, Instagram or X account is a good option for providing information on how to order vital records.  
So here's the question to the work group members, do you, you know, are there things about this that you like?  
If so, what do you like?  
Are there any questions in here?  
In one a.  
Anything that you have questions about?  
So you can unmute or you can write a response in the chat if there's something you like, you could copy and paste and drop it into the chat, whatever works for you.  
Not seeing any comments about 1A, we'll go on to 1B review, vital check ordering web pages on a regular basis to make sure uh the information for ordering organ vital records is updated.  
Ensure the contract with vital Check has clear language on how orders it can't be processed quickly or addressed.  
The process need to minimize the amount of time problem.  
Order stay with vital check.  
These orders need to be forwarded to order and get Oregon vital records timely.  
This will allow faster resolution and minimize the orders getting lost in the vital check queues.  
Anything that you like about that or any questions you have.  
Thank you Lucy for identifying a part that you liked.  
OK, 1C request that all county vital records websites have specific information and consistent information on how to order vital records per policy.  
And law provides standard language for websites that is customer and public focused.  
Questions or things you like about that one.  
The next one is 1D provide links on state website to County Vital Records.  
Websites, things that you like or questions about that one.  
Lucy says like all at once.  
See.  
Thank you.  
OK.  
Then we're going to go on to two consistent and clear standards, policies and laws.  
Ginger likes 1D the need, so this is connects to easy public access.  
This is the need #2 consistent, clear standards, policies and laws.  
Need is related to the development of standard policies and laws.  
These are developed at the state level under the ORS&ORS with input from partners in the community.  
Standards and policies should reflect the law, standards, policies and laws should be gathered and reviewed for consistency.  
Standard policy should be updated as needed.  
A vital records policy and law reference area on the website and Internet should be developed so there's one reference place for these.  
The policy should be reviewed annually and updated when laws are implemented.  
When new laws are implemented, questions things that you like about 2A.  
OK, to be vital statistic administrative rules, the oar should be revised to be written in plain English and to streamline many of the areas that have been troublesome.  
This is time consuming project.  
It was initiated 2019 significant progress was made by state Vital Records office.  
The work was done in 2019, can be used, however there will be need to be some significant shifting of priority areas or additional staffing resources at the state to oversee this project.  
Additional staffing resources are estimated for an administrative restaurants.  
Two rule coordinator is $172,000 for a biennial.  
Questions or things you like about to be.  
OK, three timely registration of birth and death records.  
The options differ for births and deaths, so for births under current law they have to be filed electronically.  
In June 20, 2499 point, 6% of births were electronic.  
The median number of days for registering births is 4/4 the laws five days.  
However, the primary challenges related to birds not getting registered because of the acknowledgement of paternity.  
Yes or not processed timely birds that are pending a OPS are not registered until the AP is processed.  
So here are some options.  
In 3A, examine workflow process at the state and have births automatically register even those with pending AOP certificates can be issued in the Social Security number, etcetera.  
Received and new certificate can be exchanged when the second parent is added after the AP is processed.  
Things you like.  
Things you have questions about in this option.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 28:17  
So Alona, can I just chime in here?

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 28:20  
Sure.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 28:20  
So people, if you're not so, are you asking it?  
If I mean, these are all options that we have that the work group is provided as ideas for options.  
So if we're not saying we'd like it, does that mean we don't like it?  
That's because because that means that right now there's only been like 2 that people like, so that I I'm just a little concerned about what we're what you're asking us to actually communicate on cause.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 28:37  
And.  
Right.  
Thanks.  
Thanks, Jennifer.  
Jeff, I'm asking people to say if they like something or if they have questions about it, umm and.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 28:57  
Right.  
But with if we don't, if there's no one saying that they like it, does that mean then it's not a go?

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 29:04  
Well, yeah, I think you're right.  
I should be asking if people dislike it too, if if there's an if people have an issue with it.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 29:12  
OK.  
Because, you know, we're we're going through these very quickly.  
There's 46 pages here.  
There's a lot of detail.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 29:18  
OK. Yes.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 29:19  
Umm.  
And, but I'm just.  
Yeah, I'm just concerned that it's, you know, OK.  
So if if no one's making a comment on it, then is it just?  
We're just saying, fine.  
We're not gonna.  
We're not gonna consider it.  
And also thinking about the fact that this is a legislative report related to a A House bill that specifically had very specific language on what we should be doing in it for options.  
So I I just wanna make sure that we're we're acknowledging that.  
So I'm just a little concerned about the process.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 29:51  
Yeah.  
Thank you.  
So we it, I think all of the things.  
OK.  
So two things.  
First of all, people are work.  
Group members are going to be asked to, Umm, review this and identify things that they like or don't like when there were not in the work group.  
But this is a time to go through it and review it as a group and see if there are things that people like or have questions about.  
And if people are having an issue with it, they can tell us in the in the homework when we work with that between now and the next meeting.  
And the whole document?  
Uh, we're not gonna look at the whole document because the part that's a compendium, that's a list of what everybody submitted is a repeat.  
So we won't be looking at all 47 pages today because the appendix is a cut and paste of what everybody submitted.  
So we don't, we aren't trying to get through 47 pages, ginger.  
I see your hand.

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 31:00  
I do have a question and I I wanna go back to 1A and 1B because a lot of the language and each of these is very similar.  
So it's almost as if they could be combined and one option B made of the two right.  
So is this like the type of homework that you're suggesting that we will be getting there because again, some of these are very similar in language and idea.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 31:30  
Yep.

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 31:30  
Maybe one option has something additional, but I'm just.  
It's about the streamlining of the option so that they are like one in the same.  
Is that what we're looking for?

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 31:40  
Yeah.  
What we're looking for is to kind of identify the things that the work group members, the options that the work group members like and would wanna support and also the inverse.

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 31:49  
Yeah.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 31:52  
If there are things that you really don't like or would not wanna support as an option moving forward and you're right and and you're absolutely right that there is duplication between these ideas and there's overlap.  
That's true.  
Part of that's because of the complexity of the system.  
Part of it is because people were trying to answer each of these needs, and there's a lot of overlap between the needs.  
So yeah, you're right.  
There is a you're gonna see suggestions come up more than once.

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 32:24  
So how?

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 32:24  
Yeah.

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 32:25  
What is the methodology then to disseminate the the essence of it without all the repetition?  
It's just something that we take as homework and look at that.  
I I I'm just kind of curious what process do you want my brain to engage in here so.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 32:44  
Yeah, my the priority for today is to go over these options and make sure that people don't have questions, that there's that there aren't, that there aren't things that are included here, that they're confused about or that don't make sense or that they wanna say right now that they they really don't want to keep that as an option going forward or they really like this thing and they do want to.

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 32:50  
OK.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 33:06  
But this is the acquainting us all with what are the options that the group has come up with, and then we'll be winnowing it down between now and the next meeting, so that we're only looking at things that people think are still viable options that they want, that they want us to move forward.

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 33:06  
OK.  
Yep.  
Alright.  
OK.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 33:24  
Does that answer your question?

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 33:25  
Yeah.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 33:26  
Did your OK.

 **Ginger Cerola - Jackson County** 33:26  
Thank you.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 33:27  
Thank you.  
No, thanks for asking.  
Trying to trying to be clear.  
OK, back down to three.  
I think we're up to three.  
OK.  
So this was about the births.  
Umm.  
3B.  
In cases where hospitals don't get birth records, starting overs require hospitals to reporting separate reporting of births that shared with the state weekly or as requested, and that is compared with the overs to make sure births are started.  
This is already in law, and Jennifer says, like 3A3C communicate directly with hospital administration with facilities, don't have timely registration and that's been done now.  
The deaths is a separate topic, so in June 2488% of death records were fully electronic, the first.  
So here's a note.  
These first three options do not need legislation to to implement.  
The 4th does need legislation to be implemented SO3E communicate on an annual basis with.  
Hospital administrators so that all deaths that occur in hospital must be entered into overs as stated in law.  
Determine which medical certifiers are continuing to complete paper records and partner with local funeral homes to encourage medical to certify yours to get on overs.  
Have the CHS partner services team offered to provide in person or virtual training on how to use overs.  
Also provide information on training provided by CDC on how to complete cause of death portion of a death record.  
This is currently being done.  
Developed trainings for funeral homes and set up a Funeral Home.  
Work groups CHS plans to do this in 2025 and three H establish a law requiring all death records for deaths that occurred overs to be in Oregon to be completed and overs.  
There should be some option to allow state registrar to determine exceptions, for example home burial.  
OK, so that's the one that was identified as needing a lot change questions or comments?  
Ginger says yes.  
3 EFHOK #4 taking a look at #4 Derek, I see your hand.

 **Patterson Derrick C** 35:57  
I just I guess the question is if it's for a proposal to the legislature, should we really should any of our proposals that we, you know, our options that we give to them not require legislation?

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 36:13  
Well, I mean the work group can make recommendations of the things that would like to see.  
Umm.  
For example, if the work group was to make recommendations around funding, for instance, that wouldn't necessarily require legislation, but would require funding allocation.  
So the work group can make recommendations as long as it's in service to fair and equitable access, right?  
That's the.  
That's the charge to the work group, so that makes sense.

 **Patterson Derrick C** 36:43  
OK.  
Yeah, that makes sense.  
So it's maybe something that it doesn't require legislation to do directly, but indirectly because it would increase the need for funding would require legislation that makes sense. Thanks.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 36:56  
Right.  
Or an allocation.  
Yeah, yeah, yeah.  
OK, so continuing to familiarize ourselves with options, uh, so this is and this is something we've had a lot, this next, number 4, we've had a lot of conversation about this topic for counties to be able to issue certificates regardless of place or dated event.  
Derek says I like 3 H providing counties the ability to issue certificates regardless of the place or time of the event would require a change in law and regulation.  
Excuse me, over systems modification changes in all workflow processes at the state and county changes in procedure and changes in funding at state and county implementation about significant change.  
Umm would not be feasible until 27 or 28, depending on how implementation is funded.  
Regardless of what option is chosen, the following would need to be done.  
Umm, so this is in order for counties to be able to issue certificates regardless of place or date of event.  
A project would need to be initiated that would take two to three years to implement, required project manager staffing resources, estimated costs for PM is 239,000, program analyst, 198 per biennium.  
Analyst 198 per biennium county staff would need to be dedicated to the project as well, and would depend on the level of staff assigned to the project and how much time it is likely each county office would need to dedicate .25 or .5 FT E to work on this project, and if the seller is equivalent to similar positions at the state the county cost would be 43 to 86,000.  
Would be 43 to 86,000 a biennial RS432 and O333-11 would need to be amended so this would be a an amendment to allow county Vital Records office to issue birth and death certificates for events that occurred outside of their county for any date of event.  
This would require legislation and analysis of what over system functions would need to be changed.  
Change need of sorry, an analysis of what overs functions would need to change would need to be completed.  
The cost to make systems changes would need to be determined based on current knowledge of overs.  
It's likely the six month issuance date and county event.  
Requirements are coded into the system.  
Changing the code can occur only twice a year.  
Requires a contract amendment and full regression testing the system.  
A rough estimate to make the coding change in overs is $200,000 and the estimated staffing cost completing the requirements specifications and overseeing testing is $100,000.  
Testing would need to occur in each county to ensure correct implementation.  
This is likely one time cost.  
The estimated cost to the county would be covered in the FTE cost noted for the overall project.  
I saw a comment from Lucy would need to be amended.  
The ORS and OAR would need to be amended to allow county Vital Records office to issue birth and death certificates for events that occurred outside of their county for any date of event that would require legislation.  
Thank you.  
A detailed analysis of work project changes in costs of these changes needs to be completed to ensure counties understand what's expected to meet this need successfully.  
Currently, all births the county is issue or issued from overs and 88% of the deaths are now available to issue from overs.  
If issues of births and deaths or if issuance of births and deaths regardless of date of event is implemented at the county level, counties will need to ensure that all laws, rules and procedures are followed for eligibility and identification.  
Currently 90 to 100% of birth records issued, the county are issued to parents since the child's under six months old.  
If counties can issue birth records, it prevents that occurred from 1903 to present.  
The orders will be from anyone eligible to order the record under Rs.  
Four 32380 eligibility identity of the person ordering the records must be verified to ensure that the person getting the birth record is allowed to get it under law and they are who they say they are.  
In addition, the oops the customer often needs to be contacted for additional documentation or information.  
This additional screening and follow up takes time.  
This is also the case for death certificates.  
Most death death records issued by the county or to funeral homes and likely to funeral directors that are regular customers.  
So establishing eligibility and identification is relatively easy.  
If death records are issued by the county for any date of event 1903 to present, orders will be received by anyone.  
Eligibility under OS FOUR 32380 establishing eligibility often requires additional documentation.  
Must be reviewed.  
The additional screening and follow up takes time.  
The increase in time it takes to do additional screening and follow up is estimated to be 15 minutes per order when eligibility and identity can be easier determined with the documents provided for orders were there must be a review of complex documents referencing guidelines and communication with customers.  
The order may take up to 60 minutes per order.  
This additional time needs to be considered by each county, along with the extra staffing cost to do the work.  
So this is all kind of thinking about if this change, you know what are the ramifications, staffing needs and workflow process improvements at the state to be able to support successful implementation of this need must be examined since counties will not have electronic access to all vital records until all records are in the system, they will need to contact the state to provide records that are on paper and microphone.  
This will require changes in work process and likely require additional staffing.  
The state may also need to dedicate with staff to provide help desk support solely for the counties to provide assistance on eligibility and screening.  
This likely one FTE at the state would be needed to provide support to the counties and an estimated cost of 137,000 up anything.  
A thorough analysis of the funding.  
Oh, Lucia.  
See your hand.  
Sorry, go ahead.  
Lucy.  
Can you hear me, Lucy?  
Umm well, chime in when you come back or when you can come off mute.  
OK.  
So we're still looking at the what it would take for this option, a thorough analysis of the funding implications of providing access to birth and death for issuance, regardless of location or time of emit event must be done.  
Currently, counties are limited to only issuing birth and death records for events in their county, and with six within six months of the event.  
This has been lost since 1997.  
Currently, the counting the state get the entire fee for any birth or death certificates that they issue.  
The fee distribution makes sense when county Vital records office were doing many of the tasks that are now being done automatically or by the state.  
Can anybody records offices no longer register paper birth records?  
Complete amendments to birth records or notify a OPS all birth records issued at the county or issued electronically.  
Registration of hybrid Death Records now only accounts for 10% of death records, though it does vary geographically.  
Amendments done on death records at the county level can only be done on the paper Hybrid records registered by the county.  
Many counties opt not to do these amendments and will rely on the state to complete them.  
Therefore, the different vital records tasks that must be done at the county level has declined dramatically in the last 18 years.  
The tasks done in the past at the county are now completed electronically and overs or are done at the state.  
All training and Technical Support is provided by the state.  
Questions.  
Comments that was a lot.  
There's another paragraph to look at, OK?  
Yes.  
Hi all.

 **Jael Barron Garcia** 44:59  
Yes, I was just going to go back to the the part about the drop to paper, the the corrections here now here counting, we still do them.  
And then as far as like going to.  
Uh issuing for any county for any amount of time in talking with my supervisor, we agreed that we would only like to hear about your county.  
We like to issue birth certificates for the families due to like school issues.  
So we were thinking of capping it like at five years because I mean when the kids are older, they have more time, like they're gonna go to college and they need a birth certificate.  
They have more time, but like here, parents may need more their birth certificates at like for school starting, like at 5 years old or something.  
And we didn't even really want to touch, you know, records that are older than that, because the more complex than, like, if it's a, I don't know, a friend of the family and they have property together with a decedent.  
We really don't wanna touch it.  
We really feel good about referring them to the state because the more complex, the more likely.  
I'm gonna say, oh, that's a question for the state.  
So we just like we wanted to keep it at a a cap, not like all the time like forever and ever that we can issue and we feel comfortable with the state handling older records not in not us getting involved in really complex issues where we like the state to make the call.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 46:39  
So up to five years for birth records so that kids are getting enrolled in school can be helped with their birth records, but not for death records.  
Umm, you'd like to refer those to the state.

 **Jael Barron Garcia** 46:55  
Correct.  
The older they are, the more complex we prefer the state to take over because they have the expertise.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 47:01  
Yep.

 **Jael Barron Garcia** 47:03  
I don't.  
We don't really feel comfortable just issuing or or if it's something really complex that we don't really want to mess with that at all.  
We I feel good saying that that's a question for the state.  
They can help you determine that because I really don't wanna.  
I don't feel prepared to be making those kind of decisions.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 47:25  
Great.  
Thank you.  
Lucy, I see your hand.

 **Gibson Lucyann S** 47:32  
Thank you.  
Sorry for earlier, I lost my mouse abilities so I couldn't unmute.  
I would like to go back and and.  
We got so far ahead I don't know exactly where it is in the document, but there was something stated about making sure that if the counties issue or after six months if that's implemented that you know, you'd have to have extra training and all this stuff for eligibility.  
And what's the other word?  
Currently, if the counties are issuing at within that six month period, they obviously have that training about, you know, making sure that the requester is eligible to receive umm the vital record.  
So I'm kind of confused as to why it would need to be anything change on that in that regard.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 48:42  
Yeah.  
Thanks for that question, Lucy.  
So the question is if they're doing it up to six months anyway, what would be the additional training or support that county staff would need to be issuing records after the six month point?

 **Gibson Lucyann S** 49:00  
Correct.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 49:00  
And yeah, any thoughts about that?

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 49:04  
\*\*\*\*\*\*, Elena do.  
Would you like me to chime in?

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 49:07  
Sure.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 49:08  
OK.  
That's exactly what he was talking about.  
Is that anytime you're going over six months and you're cause the counties currently mostly issuing birth certificates to parents, that's easy eligibility.  
Most of the death certificates are issued to funeral homes.  
That's easy eligibility.  
When you moving to older records, anybody.  
So anybody ordering a birth certificate, anybody that's entitled under orders, the ORS, it could be it any family member.  
And so it gets way more complex as far as having to determine eligibility.  
What documents are required so you know there's a large percentage of follow up that happens.  
And then even with death certificates, you're not.  
You're not issuing to funeral homes.  
Who are automatically are eligible, but you're issuing to any family member an estate, a title company.  
So there's a tremendous amount of extra work and that's where that extra work comes in, but also extra understanding of all of the eligibility rules and guidelines.  
So it's it the the older the record, the more complex it gets for making sure that eligibility is met and that identity is met.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 50:44  
Alright.  
Thank you, Jennifer.

 **Gibson Lucyann S** 50:46  
Thanks for clarifying that.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 50:48  
Yeah.  
Thanks for asking the question, Lucy.  
Next paragraph, there needs to be some sharing of fees between the county and the state or direct support from the counties.  
If this need is going to be met, the amount that the counties would need to cover would depend on which option is chosen to meet this need.  
See #8 will get there for more analysis.  
It should be noted that the counties will need to support the system even if no changes are made.  
OK, now we move into the options that would require legislation.  
Umm these changes would require legislation, counties issue birth and death certificates for one year instead of six months, regardless of where the event occurs.  
The option would reduce the amount of revenue at the state, assuming 30 to 40% of the records issued that state within a year of the event is shifted to the counties.  
The estimated loss at the state would be $384,000 to half a million, 12 in one biennium.  
The option would still set up competition amongst the counties.  
It also does not meet the spirit of Equitable access to all vital records throughout the state.  
Customers would still need to go to the state to get death and birth certificate records if the date of the event was over one year.  
Umm for be the work group was identified has identified that current methods for ordering certificates varies among the counties, is duplicative, confusing the public and not equitable.  
Rather than focusing on the type of event but birth or death, the place of the event and location of the event, it may be best to examine the method of ordering when trying to meet this need, and many of the other needs proposed by the work group.  
This option proposes the following, so here's a proposal.  
Counties only provide in person order, ordering for births and deaths, regardless of date or location of event.  
The state Vital Records office closes in person issuance.  
This means that anyone can go in person to any county to get their vital record.  
This option still sets competition among the counties.  
The counties would get the fees for the records or a portion the state would not offer in person.  
Orders for D mail in orders Internet and phone orders are only offered in completed that the state counties do not take mail, Internet or phone offers for vital records.  
This removes duplicative ordering methods throughout the state and provides one stop shop for mail, Internet and phone orders.  
Questions or comments about 4C or D?  
OK, the option we require additional resources to provide paper, microfilm records, real time assistance.  
Having the state takeover all mail, phone and Internet orders would eliminate the differing different ordering options at the counties which are inconsistent across counties and tend to be confusing for customers, county said.  
Have established contracts with Internet vendors, would have to end their contracts, but would no longer have the cost to maintain the contract.  
Derek says I like for AD.  
If limits are placed, would need workflow processes at the county would need to be examined to see what changes would need to be made with customers, especially funeral homes.  
Whatever.  
Be a male or fax.  
There would still be a loss of revenue at the state, since in person customers would get birth or death records for any event, any date of the event.  
However, Effie, sharing or direct payment was established with the county.  
The loss may not be as great.  
The estimated loss in revenue for the state is 1.1 million staff were currently working.  
The counters would shift to providing the scribed support.  
However, this loss is still significant, impacting basic operations of vital records system needed by the state and counties to do their work.  
Questions about this section.  
OK.  
The next one was for all death certificates to be fully electronic.  
That was addressed already in this option 7 records to be fully electronic.  
This one has multiple options that we're already addressed.  
Note the option.  
These options don't require legislation.  
Old records, fully electronic.  
The goal is to have all 6.5 million vital records available to be issued from overs.  
The following records currently are not in overs.  
Those are listed ginger.  
I missed your comment for D would change the way hospitals direct patients to order birth certificates when the county would be closest.  
OK.  
Thank you.  
Umm, OK, so just a couple more.  
In this option packet under 7A, the records are on paper or microfilm.  
There need to be amended records that have been relocated that are not in overs.  
Converting the records to electronic form and adding them to overs as large project as considered to be an IT project.  
Requires special oversight and governance.  
The project could take one to two years to complete.  
Currently, Oregon has an enterprise contract with a records management company that does the work of an RFP would not be needed.  
The cost is unknown, whereas an estimate of 200,000 per biennium has been budgeted by the state for the project, the project hasn't been started due to staffing capacity.  
The state would need additional staffing to manage and staff the project cost estimates.  
UH-230 nine, 239,000 for a project manager, 138 for an office specialist.  
One time cost.  
OK, let's see if we can get through seven.  
The electronic systems need to be interoperable, meaning accessible in all interconnected systems.  
If you can scroll a little bit, Cindy, the goal of the Center for Health Artistics is to implement data interoperability with different systems to collect birth and death data.  
Using each shell 7F HIR whoops, that's a little too much scrolling.  
Can you go up a little bit?  
Umm, the project would need to work with external partners to establish interoperability.  
There's that information about the 2021 CHSELC Cares Act data modernization funding.  
Umm.  
In the amount of 1.35 million to implement interoperability, another grant of 1.38 million was awarded in 23.  
The funds end in July 27 notional federal money is expected.  
This funding only covers establishing interoperability between the state auto record system and the National Center for Health Statistics Interoperability.  
Using those standards needs to be developed between data sources and the state federal record system.  
Other data sources include the HR is for birth and death, state medical examiners establishing interoperability in each system is considered a separate IT project cost estimates.  
Rain range from fiber and 1000 to $1,000,000.  
If you wanna get through eight, see if there's any questions about the interoperability.  
Eight is sustainable and equitable funding to support the system.  
CHS receives revenue from 3 primary sources, vital records, fees, government agencies and federal contracts.  
The annual revenue from these primary sources was 14.8 million, 80 million during the 2123 event.  
Playing him by the records fees provided 60% federal funds 10%.  
The remaining 30 came from Oregon government agencies such as DHS, uh temperature child support, DHS CHS received ELC Cares, Act Modernization funding 1.3 million in a grant of 1.3 in August to do the interoperability the funds to end in July 27.  
No additional federal funding is expected.  
Umm.  
A savings of 3.8 million from the 1921 biennium.  
Increase the revenue to 19.96.  
OK.  
The estimated cost to operate and maintain the vital records system and complete federal grant and contract requirements in 2425 is 20.7 million.  
The increase amount for staffing colas.  
Uh, but all expenses remain constant.  
Revenue estimates are anticipated to be the same since they have been relatively consistent revenues estimating at 24.28 million, which provides 3.5 million surplus of Thema by any as good stewards of state resources were expected to have at least equivalent of three months.  
Expenditures and savings.  
The estimated savings for 2325 is four months.  
Projected revenues versus costs for future biennial reveal that expenditures will exceed revenue by 1.46 additional revenues will be needed just to maintain vital records and statistics systems that's needed by the county and the state.  
So here are some ideas about funding options, fees increase and this is something that we've talked about in this work group before.  
This option requires following the legislative process and rule change for fees a vital records fee increase will be needed just to maintain the current work, much less modernized.  
A fees increase was approved by the 2015 legislature went into about 2016.  
The previous fee increase was in 2003.  
Unfortunately, basic projections with different fee options that don't consider additional staffing, reclassifying positions and additional money for overs on risation show that even a $10 fee increase, which would be 40%, will not provide enough revenue to remove the deficit by the end of the 2729 by ANIUM.  
CHS should not propose a fee increase or other options.  
Funding increases until the House until this work group publishes options required of the bill to determine equitable access to vital records and fees throughout the state.  
The work group has been OK.  
This is about us.  
You know this will work.  
Options will be recommended to the legislature by January 1.  
Uh, the based on the time of the work group report preparation needed for implementing fee increase.  
The earliest fee increase could be expected as 2028.  
OK.  
Questions about that.  
That was a lot of money talk.  
OK, two more sections.  
Increased government agencies payment, the amount of government agencies pay for services will need to be increased over.  
CHS should not continue rely solely in government agencies to fill the funding gap.  
8C County Vital Records support financial support from County Vital Records offices to maintain and operate the state.  
Vital records and statistics is needed.  
Can anybody vital records office use the state system to issue vital records locally, get the entire fee for the service certificates that issue?  
These offices also rely on the state to provide Technical Support and training.  
Currently, counties provide no support for the vital records and statistics system that they need to issue certificates and generate revenue from the sale of the certificates.  
Can he support is needed even if there is no change in the law related to the six month date of event or place of event support from the county can be in the form of fee sharing or set amount annually or biannually.  
A funding formula would need to be determined in cooperation with PhD and CLHO.  
Consider general funds.  
I wanna get through DNE and then some wrap up a couple of wrap up things.  
Consider general funds to cover the revenue for O DHS Office of Children advocates generates from the registration and issuance of birth records under RS4.  
17825 OHSU receives a dollar.  
For each birth register in dollar for each birth certificate issued, umm, 80 through 80 should be pursued, Derek said.  
This is a cost to the state and the counties.  
This is equivalent to approximately 80,000 per by annum for the registration of the records to and 40,000 biennium for certificates issued at the state, for a total of 320,000 of biennium county vital records.  
Office also pay a dollar per certificate issued.  
The this option would require legislation AE general funds.  
The option requires official request from agency for general funds or legislation.  
Additional funding options need to be explored to accomplish interoperability.  
Getting older records for the electronic these are large IT projects requiring funding over a few biennial to to complete.  
Not likely be needed at the same level.  
Once implementation is completed, such projects may be conducive to allocation of general fund money during the project period.  
General funds could also be dedicated to funding one time project for getting all older records fully electronic.  
So I'm gonna stop there.  
We've covered a lot.  
We've covered most of this option.  
The request is for you to look at this and the other options and come back and we'll send you kind of a homework format like we did the last time to try and fill out and chunk in the things that you want to consider as options to recommend to the legislature.  
We're not making any decisions, but we are trying to narrow down what is it that you like?  
What is it that you don't like?  
What do you wanna recommend going forward?  
Umm.  
As always, if you have questions, there's this huge resource library that contains all of the work, conversations, presentations that have been done in this work group, as well as other other documents that were discussed here.  
So if you all have questions as you are going through and identifying what options you wanna recommend, or you're you're at least leaning toward there is, please feel free to reach out with any questions. Umm.  
Any other questions before we wrap for today?

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 1:05:12  
Yeah.  
Sorry, Alan, I think that so we need some clear guidance on.  
So the numbering system, like the C1, uh, the numbering system you used are considered those options.  
Right.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 1:05:29  
Yeah, we, we we.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 1:05:30  
OK, OK.  
So like B1 is set.  
That's one entire option.  
C1 is 1 entire option just like what we did where we had.  
And because you've gotten multiple new numbering systems here, so they're not unique numbers.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 1:05:49  
Yeah.  
Yeah, we'll, we'll we'll sort that for sure before we sent it out as homework.  
We'll do that in the next couple of days.  
So everybody has most of the month to look at it and come up with.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 1:06:00  
Mm-hmm.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 1:06:03  
Yeah, we didn't.  
We didn't try and merge all of them on on purpose because we didn't wanna lose the integrity of of the individual suggestions.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 1:06:09  
Yeah.  
And then also just to confirm, is that on in the FAQ's, is there a link to the final enrolled bill?  
Because I really think it's important we reread the bill.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 1:06:22  
Umm, I think I think you're.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 1:06:24  
Because, yeah, I mean, we've been focusing on, yeah, we've been focusing on Equitable access and equitable fees, but the the way the bill is written, it's, it's it's equitable fees to maintain the system.

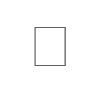
 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 1:06:39  
Yeah.  
Thank you, Jennifer.  
Yeah, I'm sure that it's in there and we can also highlight it to make it easy to find.

 **Woodward Jennifer A** 1:06:43  
OK.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 1:06:47  
Yeah.  
OK.  
Well, thank you.  
Everyone for hanging in for this review of some of the comprehensive options.  
We'll send you a format to start giving your feedback about which options you you like or you're interested in, or options that you also have concerns about.  
Thanks again everyone.  
Appreciate your time.  
Appreciate in advance the time you're going to spend looking at these.  
This document and sorting through and identifying the options that you'd like to move forward with.  
Thank you everybody.  
Have a good afternoon.

 **Janet Fredrickson** 1:07:22  
Thank you.

 **Alanna Hein (Guest)** 1:07:22  
Take care, OK?

 **Kracker James** stopped transcription